TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1881.

Amusements to-day, Ather's Perk Theate - Le Verges of Spess Am r.e. of facility of Industrial Exhibition. Agnorium - Mithet, and Broadway. Agnorism Sthift and Resadent,
It Jan Open Hans - The State Charger,
Booth's Theat e - Peterse.
Bunchl's Huncern - Bredway and Sthick,
D tys Theat e - The Parting Regiment,
Grand Overe Hous - Dep van Winkle,
Baverty's Vible's Garde - Bernacio. Braverty's \$ \$10 % to Theatre - Bosco Crashette Stove ly's 5th As, Proster Virginia Studien - Squ. p. Theate - Femilian. Me trapolit n.C. od as Les Coches de New heater Comign. Th Name Religion. Sen Francisco attosters—Brandway magnitude. Standard Theater—Patience. Standard Theate - Patience.

Tammany if elf-little of few ances.

That heate - The Bauted Coule.

To y Poster's Theater - Variety. Matrice.

Union Square Theater - Build Rocket.

Window harten A However from Jarrie Janualen. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY BUN, ismed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this

Guiteau's Trial.

evening before six o'clock.

CHARLES J. GUITEAU'S trial for the murder of James A. Garrield bogan vesterday in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, before Judge Cox. A series of surprising incidents chained the attention of the auditors from the start. Mr. Robinson, one of the prisoner's counsel, began by asking for another postponement of the trial to enable the lawyers to complete their preparations for the defence. To the surprise of the listeners, Mr. SCOVILLE, GUITEAU'S brother-in-law, who is also one of his counsel, opposed the application for a postponement. GUITEAU himself made a sensation by jumping to his feet and declaring that he didn't want the trial postponed, and denouncing Mr. Robinson. It became apparent that the relations between Mr. Robinson and Mr. Scoville were not cordial, and that they were not pulling together in the conduct of the case, at least at this stage of it. The Judge appeared to be somewhat perplexed by the curious situation. He finally deelded that the prisoner's own wishes and those of the counsel who had been nearest to him in the preparation of the case should prevail, and ordered that the trial go on. GUITEAU's conduct was extraordinary. He insisted on being heard, quarrelled with the bailiffs who attempted to restrain him, declared that he didn't like Mr. Ron-INSON's speech, that he was going to conduct the case himself, and that he only wanted the lawyers for technicalities. He pulled a roll of manuscript from his pocket containing a speech, but he was not suffered to read it, and he was angry because Mr. Scoville wished to keep it from the reporters. In this speech GUITEAU reasserts that the Lord inspired him to remove the President for the good of the republic. He declares that GARFIELD'S death was caused by the physicians. He touches upon the subject of insanity in his family, and asserts that the assassin was insane in law, because the murder was Gon's act and not his. He reviews a portion of his life, talks of his book, and ap peals to those who he says were benefited by his act to send him money for his defence.

The selection of a jury was begun, and five men proved acceptable, as they said their minds were not so much biassed that they could not give a verdict based upon the evidence. There the proceedings ended for the day.

The Opportunity of the Democrats.

Their newly acquired majority in the Legislature gives the Democratic party in the State of New York a great opportunity. Will the leaders be wise enough to avail themselves of it, or will they waste then power in fruitless quarrels?

If they do not conduct the affairs of the party with more ability than they have lately displayed, the Republicans will elect the next Governor.

Certainly a Republican would be chosen Governor if the election were to be held today. If the Democrats want to avert a like resuit next autumn, they must take some action to influence the views of voters in their favor. They can do nothing that will be more

potent in this respect than to proporty and support wise legislation.

Any bill upon which the Democrats are agreed can be passed by both Houses. The fact that the present Republican Governor is likely to veto a particular measure is no reason for not passing it, if it is meritorious in itself. Let the Governor take the responsibility of withhelding his approval. Then let the Democrats endeavor to pass every good bill over his veto; and if they are defeated by the Republican minority, the people will understand who have really been the opponents of reform.

Suppose, for example, the Legislature should abolish the office of Harbor Master of this port. It is well known that the Harbor Masters here simply prey upon the mercantile interests of New York. They are utterly useless; for such duties as they perform could be done better by the Dock Department without increasing its expenses. Their abolition would clearly be a measure in behalf of better government.

But would Gov. COBNELL allow this nest of harpies to be disturbed? It is now a stronghold of political power for the Republicans, and he might naturally be reluctant to have it overthrown. No matter for that. The true course for the Democracy is to attack the evil and make the Republicans responsible for its maintenance.

Then legislation looking toward a limita tion of the Health Officer's fees ought to be attempted. Let the people know to what extent commerce is taxed for the support of the Republican party by means of a country doctor stationed at the Narrows. Give him a fixed salary, and reduce the burden upon shipping accordingly. We should like to see what arguments against this course could be urged in the Legisla-

ture or by the Governor. These are only two of the numerous pos sibilities of wise legislation which the coming session presents to the Democrats. Other opportunities for reform almost equally important are furnished by defects in the charter of this city. But they must be dealt with on broad principles, such as have been ignored at Albany of late years by both parties alike. Otherwise the inauguration of a Democratic Governor may to postponed to the dim obscurity of a distant future.

Our Enormous Cereal Production.

Some of the most interesting statistics gathered by the Census Bureau relate to the cereal production of the Union. They are much more complete than ever before, the acreage under cultivation being now

given for the first time. In 1880 the total number of acres in wheat, barley, Indian core, oats, rve, and buck-

corn alone, more than a half of the whole acreage, or 62,368,869 acres, having been given up to the cultivation of that grain. The production of the other cereals was:

Barley Fuck wheat.

Bilinois is by far the greatest of the graingrowing States. New York, which formerly occupied that place, now lars behind even Kansas and Nebraska in the production of Indian eorn and wheat, though still about one-eleventh of the whole crop of oats in the Union is raised in this State.

The chief of the wheat-growing States are new Illinois, which yields 51,110,502 bushels; Indiano, 47,284,853 bushels; Ohio, 46,014,869 bushels; Michigan, 85,532,543 bushels; Iowa, 31,154 205 bushels; California, 29,017,707 bush-24.884.689 bushels; Minnesota, 24.601,030 bush-Kansas, 17,321,141 bushels.

Yet in some or these States the land now under cultivation had not been turned by the plough ten or fitteen years ago. Even Nebraska, of recent actilement, list year produced 13,847,007 bushels of wheat, against only 11,587,766 for New York, once the richest granary of the Union.

New Lines for Map Makers.

A boundary quarrel that had subsisted for half a century has, within the past thirty days, been brought to a pacific conclusion. During the year 1810 a great part of the continent of South America rose against the domination of Spain. Among the newborn States, which eventually became republies, were Chili and La Plata; and among the earliest consequences of their successful struggle for independence were disputed questions regarding their territorial limits. The massive backbone of the Andes rose as a natural coundary between these two nations of the Pacific and the Atlantic seaboards; but southward was Patagonia, a thinty inhabited country of vast area, comprising several hundred thousand square miles, to whose ownership both laid claim.

The land itself seemed bardly worth fight. ing for. Barren for the most part, it was the prev of dreary storms of rain and snow. and violent and continuous winds. Yet there were many broad pampas fertile enough to give grazing to thousands of herds of valuable guanacos. Above all, at the southern apex of that huge peninsula was an international highway, the Straits of Magellan, whose possession was of consequence.

Chili was first to plant colonies on the Straits, while her right to the Pacific watershed of Patagonia was never seriously questioned. But when she began to push her colonies northward on the Atlantic coast, La Plata protested. The latter, in turn, madegrants to colonists south of the Rio Negro, the northern bound of Patagonia; and then Chili protested. Chili claimed all Patagonia; La Plata claimed the Atlantic watershed to the Straits. Neither took account of any claims of the aborigines, and, in fact, none seem to have been made. Both conceded that a just decision of the case depended upon the respective rights of the two contesting countries, as existing at the time they threw off the Spanish yoke. But a reference to history and to political documents did not settle the dispute. A few years since, the prospect of coming to blows aused a conference of Commissioners from the two republics, and they agreed upon a protocol for a permanent treaty. But when Chili found that the basis of the agreement was a substantial abandonment of her claims, she rejected it on the ground that her Commissioners were not appointed for the purpose of a surrender. La Plata, on her part, was still more exasperated at what seemed to be duplicity and deliberate breach of faith on the part of Chili.

While matters were at this perlious pass. war suddenly broke out between Chili and allied Peru and Bolivia. The Argentine Republic drew aloof, and decided, wisely as it now appears, to postpone her own dispute with Chili. Peru had supposed herself to be alone more than a match for Chili, thinking that with the aid of Bolivia, she could treat her as Austria and Prussia treated Denmark. But when she found herself and her mate beaten, she coveted the Argentine Re-

mblic as a third party in the alliance. What the result might have been had that republic accepted these overtures and joined against Chili, is now a mere matter of speculation. She might certainly have contributed a valuable increase of naval strength. But she had two courses open to her, either to join this alliance, and in case of victory to enforce her claims upon Patagonia as her reward; or to refrain from the alliance, and thereby to establish upon Chilian consideration a moral claim which might effect the same result. Considering that the Peruvian dispute was totally different from her own, and bearing to analogy to it, and that she might probably get by refraining from a costly war as much as by entering into it, she chose the part of neutrality.

Perhaps she may have had a secret understanding with Chili as to the price of that neutrality. But whether this was so, or whether the latter recognized without any actual agreement the claim upon her, or whether, finally, the still unsettled state of Peru and Bolivia would have made a fresh quarrel with the La Plata republic equivalent to undoing all Chili's conquests, at all events, when at the end of the war on the South Pacific, La Plata brought forward her postponed dispute, the way was made smooth for settling it. An agreement for the partition of Patagonia was promptly arranged; historic difficulties disappeared; and the basis of the earlier conference was substantially revived.

The Argentine Republic very gladly ratified the new treaty; but Chili was not in a hurry. Fears that she might be playing a double game were felt in Buenos Ayres, and complaints were made. A few weeks ago she performed her part of the ratification, and now the new lines are established. Under them, the Condillers of the Andes forms the boundary, as far as latitude 52° South; then it turns easterly and follows this parallel as far as longitude 70° West; thence it proceeds southeasterly to Mt. Aymond, thence to Mt. Dinero, and thence to Cape Virgin. Crossing the Straits into Terra del Fuego, the boundary begins at Caps Espiritu Santo, and runs southerly along the meridian of longitude 58° 24 into Beagle Channel. The smaller islands, also, east of this meridian are Argentine, and west are Chillan.

In substance, then, the Pag of the Andes, which had always divided La Plata and Chill, has been recognized as extending through Patagonia and through the island south of it. But, since Chili had already cossession of the northern shore of the Straits with her long-established colonies, a small coast section is there accorded to her. As a counterpoise to this latter advantage, the waters of the Straits are forwheat was 11-,631,925, and the aggregate ever neutralized and made free to all flags, production of these cereais was 2.607.962.456 | it being agreed that no forts shall be built bashels. Of this enormous yield, about two- 1 to command them. The twofold strength of 1 as Mr. Therman from the paths of day,

thirds, or 1,754,861,535 bushels, was of Indian | this settlement consists in its following a line dictated by nature itself, and in its being the outcome of friendly agreement, and not the fruit of the sword.

The Attempt to Blackmail Mr. Jay Gould.

The promptness with which the police laid hands upon the gentleman who tried to coerce Mr. JAY GOUED into giving him points on Manhattan is very creditable to the force.

Blackmailing is one of the most detestable of crimes. There is said to be a good deal of it going on in New York all the time.

Quicker retribution has probably never allen upon a blackmailer possessed of the instincts of prudence common to most crimhals of the intelligent class. The scamp was firmly convinced that he had Mr. JAY els; Missouri, 24.966.627 bushels; Wisconsin, Gould and the police at a disadvantage. He did not suspect the public spirit of the els; Pennselvania, 19.462.495 bushels, and | fermer or the ingenuity and vigilance of the latter.

An instructive moral spectacle and a sharp lesson to predatory scamps was afforded on Sunday, when the man who fancied that he could blackmail Mr. JAY Gover with impunity walked, as it were, with eyes blindfolded into a section of the city wherein fifty-six detectives were watching every lamp-post box, assisted by lifty letter earriers furnished by Postmaster Pranson upon special authority from the Postmaster-General.

Who will question now the efficiency of our detective system whenever the enormity of the crime is sufficient to call forth all its

New York is becoming the political as it already is the financial and social capital of the United States. Two of the three candidates for Speaker of the next House of Representatives are making the city their campaign headquarters. Yet it is hardly the place for Fraud Defender Riscock of Syracuse. Premont, Ohio, should be the hendenerters of the man who boistered up the cause of the fraudulent

Quartermaster-General Meros, in his annaireport, estimates that the new method of lighting barracks and other quarters with mineral oil will cost about \$2,500 a year more than the lighting hitherto has cost. But he adds that the well-being of the troops at the posts aupplied with the new light has already been advancedthat "the men, being able to read without injury to their eyes, spend more time in rational amusement, and less time at the sutler's store. at the grow shops, and in the guard house,' If so, never was an army item of \$2,500 more judiclously expended. The only wonder is that during all these past years the internal economy of the army has progressed no further in iliumination than candiolight. With the comfort and the attraction of kerosene, the army will never again go back to the dark ages that ended for them with the year 1881.

The elaborate efforts for a better code of marine signals which culminated in an international agreement, about a year a ago, have probably not yet reached perfection in results. In the Lake Erie collision of the propeller Brunswick with the schooner Carlingsford on Friday night, or, rather, on Saturday morning, he latter vessel maintains that she saw the Brunswick five miles off, and put out red and green signals, so that the propeller might not run into her. The Brunswick says she caw no signals when she ran into the Carlingsford. The loss of four lives and of both vessels, with their valuable cargoes, is a result so calamitous that it ought to lead to inquiries whether all the rules for signalling by sight and sound were complied with, and, if so, what additional rules are needed for safety.

Does the punishment of crime prevent its recurrence? It has been but a few months ince the Rev. Dr. Monday Drx's blackmailing annoyer died in Sing Sing prison. It was within the current year that the blackmailer SAOPET was shot dead in Lexington avenue. Swift punishment surely followed both crimes. Yet here we have a third attempt, this time on Mr. Jay Gopton.

It has probably escaped general notice that in the political ganvass just closed there was a scarcity of brass band processions and orchlight processions such as the politicians have gotton up in former campaigns for the purpose of influencing voters. The use of claptrap demonstrations at elections that appeal to the eye and the ear rather than the reason is seemingly dying out. The brass band performers and the torchlight bearers will doubtless find some other and more profitable employment outside of political shows.

Stout gentlemen of middle age, who have lived in hope that the time would come when they would not be obliged to climb the long stairs to the elevated tracks, will lose heart on reading the statement of one of the engineers before the Underground Railway Commission that it might be fifteen years before the tunnel

A noticeable statement is made in the annual report of the Judge Advocate-General of the army as follows:

The offences which are usually held to constitut "The offences which are usually held to constitute from hot eather sing or in officer and a gentleman," of conduct to the ire things of rold order an implicity distipute," are not defined by law, and the court, therefore contrary to the incidence of making that "a court of claras the law, but may not make it. In such cases so, also as to what shall ir shall not be deemed criming under the articles. These articles, therefore, are construed to deal out makeness purchasing to brightness and underload crimes and underload crimes and underload crimes and underload crimes and underload.

As a very large proportion, probably a very great majority, of all the charges in army courts martial come under the two heads here specified, it is rather singular that the Articles of War in question, Nos. 61 and 62, should be subject to such a criticism from the department of military justice.

It begins to appear that outside of the circle of admiring directors, Cashier Baldwin was distrusted long before the Mechanics' Bank closed its doors. A Wall street broker testified yesterday that he requested the Ballo-WINS to withdraw their account, because he | the Star route jobs, thought that men in a responsible financial position ought not to be buying a million dollars' worth of stocks at a time on marrin. The broker's hint apparently was not taken to heart by Baldwin, but the request was wise. Do all brokers refuse to keep big accounts for bank employees?

The Republicant Want the Legislature.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.- The Republicans are prepan the Legislature. It is the real source of power the State, and they cannot bear the thought of being compelled to reinquish it. Only on two or three occa-sions since the Republican party was organized have outh Houses at the same time teen under the control of the Democrats. In these twenty six years the latte have elected the Governor five times, and have carried the other State officers as times, but have very wellow Sitained a major to in a conject branch of the Legislature. In the disputeous contests of past years, when they have tailed to accure the State model, they have made their supremacy in the Legislature the rallying point for ecovering the lost ground.

Therefore it is that the Republicans are threatening to put firth extraordinary exertishs to break down the narow majority of the Domocrats in the next Semile and Assembly by controlling the scats of Dennicratic menu-bers. Arainst whom and upon what grounds they purone to wage title predatury war does not yet very clear!

Just the Man for the Place.

THE SUN nominates for Auditor of Bailroad counts on Schotor Allan G. Thurman, No. Thurman 1985 the man for the place. It is in no sense a polytical resent Administration is Republican, no political la ortance could attach to the ex-benatur's appointment a execute an office which a bill drawn by himself

THE STAR ROUTE PROSECUTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 .- The reported admission of Col. Bliss that he and his associates did not expect to gain the "information" case at Washington, only adds to the humiliation of a defeat which has put the Government in a false position, and has given Brady and his confederates an immense advantage. That false step is likely to cost dearly, for it prefigures failure throughout, and will strengthen the hand of every plundering Ring.

From first to last this prospection has been grossly mismanaged, and almost in a way to invite suspicion on the part of those originally concerned in it. The Attorney-General began by appointing Mr. W. A Clock special assistant i attorney to take charge of the cases. That act of itself was an announcement to all the world of a want of condidence in Mr. Cors bill, the actwal District Attorney, Yet, instead of removing him from office as a necessary step to prevent any sinister interference, Mr. MacVeagh permitted the machinery of the court to remain in his hands, with control over the Grand Jury,

which ha is now indicestly charged with abasing That serious blunder speaks for itself, beauso if Mr. Corkhill was unworthy to be trusted with the proper duties of the office he still holds, then he should never have been allowed to stand in the way of the Government,

clothed with power for miscalef. It was of the first importance in a prosecution of this magnitude, which might be called the first great Ring trial, that if the Attorney General went outside his own well-provided department for counsel, after he had ignered and stamped the District Attorney with dis credit, he should select some eminent lawyer. who would no fit for his duties and would give meral weight to the Government side.

The choice of Mr. W. A. Cook for this responsibility shocked the public mind, and at once produced the impression that the Government had a bad case, which was to be carried through by sharn practice and questionable methods. He had been noterious at Washington for many years as one of the managers of the Shepherd Ring and for the manipulation of juries in eriminal trials.

Associated with him from the Departments of Justice and the Post Office in the preparation of the cases were men of the worst repute, some of whom are judicially branded as felons, and others of whom would not be accepted as credible witnesses before any jury where they might happen to be known. How Mr. MacVeagh came to be misled in the selection of these agents is difficult to understand when their character was a matter of common fame,

Certain it is that the prosecution was discredited from the start, and the employment of respetcable counsel, after the "information" proeceding had been decided upon-as Mr. Brows-

spetcable counsel, after the "information" proceeding had been decided upon—as Mr. Brewsster publicly stated at the outset of his argument—did not relieve it, because they were called in to sustain an unconstitutional and most absurd expedient which had not a leg to stand on.

We say "absurd expedient," because Mr. Brewster said: "To a man whose honor is impeached, who is charged with official perjury, official embezziement, public robbery, the effort to sneak and stink out of an investigation is an attempt to trample the law down and to avoid a responsibility that every man of honor solicits and demands," These strong epithets were directed against Brady, and yet Mr. Brewster and Col. Bitss argued long and seriously that the crime of Brady was not "infamous," and, therefore, by the Constitution, subjected to the inquest of a Grand Jury, but only a mild misdonate before a Grand Jury but only a mild misdonate before a Grand Jury are worse than subterfuges, because they are untrue. The investigation of these cases by the Judicial and the Post Office Departments has been going on since Murch, on a basis of alleged testimony submitted.

March, on a basis of alleged testimony submitted to both, as a reason for the employment of the agents referred to. The doors of the Post Office were thrown open to our esteemed conemporary, the Times, and its columns were charged for month with numerous Star route cases, showing corruption, collusion, and fraud.

It was repeatedly announced that the proofs tere crushing against the conspirators, and ie Government was ready to make them good in court. Brady answered these announce ments by a challenge through his counsel for a speedy trial, and asked the Judge not to adourn the Grand Jury. This was on the 24th of last June. How was this challenge met, after I the coarges made upon the authority of the presecution? Mr. Cook replied to the motion by saying "there was no case to present against Gen. Brady, or anybody else."

The effect of that admission, most damaging to the prosecution right in the face of publications inspired if not dictated by the Government side, was not at all diminished by the allegation that the motion for a trial was only a

specimen of Brady's bravado. The Grand Jury reassembled on the 3d of October. Whatever may be the real truth between the conflicting statements of Corkhill and Cook in regard to its previous adjourn ment, the fact that it was present and ready for business a full month before this "information" motion was argued, cannot be thrust aside by any pretence. The prosecution delayed their expedient until the last hour, and then rushed into court to claim a hearing upon the ground that the accused parties would escape by the statute of limitations unless the Judge should trample down the Constitution and turn

the Grand Jury out of doors. The belief exists that this "information" proess was an experiment, intended, if successful, to be used in all the cases. And lying behind this movement is a reason that perhaps goes far to explain it. Undoubtedly Mr. Mac-Vengh started out with the purpose of a vigorous and undiscriminating prosecution of the Star route robbers. The plan of his agents was a drag net of indictments, with the expectation of gathering in a number of interested parties. who, under the promise of immunity, would turn State's evidence.

That scheme undoubtedly alarmed the Bradys. Dorseys, and others deep in the counsels and in the confidence of the Republican managers, and who were fully informed of the methods and secrets of the Presidential campaign. They were in a position to demand protection. They did demand it from the President and from Mr. Blaine, who had persons and political friends gravely compromised in

Mr. Cook, in his statement to the court after the 'infermation" was thrown out, said: "The atrocious assessination of the President occurred on the morning of the 2d of July. On Wednesday night previous, at his request. I had a consuitation in the White House, in part in the hearing of others, in reference to the Star route cases. He expressed himself fully satisfied with what had been done, but urged that the cases should be 'pushed on ' as rapidly as possible,"

This etalement suppresses the most impor-

tant part of that conference, every word of

which can be testified to by the others who were present. Mr. Cook was called to the White House and told by the President in plain language that the plan of drag-net indiciments should not be pursued as proposed, and that every case presented to the Grand Jury must be sustained by record proof and by unquestionable testimony sufficient to convict.

Near friends of Gan, Garfield, and of Mr. hiaine, who stood and still stand high in the party, and who turn the crants of many machines, breathed free, after that instruction, and quinted Washington, where they had hastily gathered, with respicing hearts. They knew that safety was assured, and they have acquired in creased faith by the blunders of their optonents since that time.

It is convenient and profitable for coursel, and guage that the plan of drag-net indictments

shore that time.

It is convenient and profitable for counsel, and for a multitude of informers, clerks, spics, detectives, and blackmailers who are fattening on the contingent fund of the Department of Justice, togs, slowly and to find constant causes of delay in this husiness, which fills their nockets and makes a mockety of pastice. But it is a discreteful farce for the Government and a discipance for all concerned in it exect the special counsel from New York and Pinhadelphia, who were called in at an advanced stare of the case, and who are in no way responsible for its management.

The presentation has been sixtually given

agenicat.

The prosecution has been virtually given away, and the day is not distant when some of to execute an office which a bill drawn by himself created. There is no question that Mr. Thurman a not would be well enforced in its author was at the head of the Eurean of Railread Account, and no railread man made would think at attemption to address such an effect as Mr. Thurman from the paths or day.

Thurman from the paths or day,

A BIDDEN COPEY OF STAR ROUTERS

Why are Some Taken and Not Others !- The Adjournment of the Grand Jury Not Un expected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- Facts surrounding and antecedent to the late reverse in the Star route cases are coming out in many quarters. First, as to the adjournment of the Grand Jury so unexpectedly, as it is now alleged, District Attorney Corkbill the other day stated it was by the direction or at the suggestion of Attorney-General MacVeagh, Later. Col. Cook, the special counsel for the Government, uttered what he intended should be a dental. Corkhill reaffirmed. Brewster, another Government lawyer, now avers that the adjournment was in no manner an interference with the Government proceeding, because prosecution by information had before that date been agreed upon. Ma-Veagh is silent as to the adjournment of the Grand Jury. If that event was the key to the discomfiture, of course he would say it. Cook intimates it, Judge Cox sustains Corkhill to the contrary. So it is settled that the plea by Cook, that the adjournment of the jury was without the knowledge of the Government and in the end beat them, is a sham. There is nothing in it. Browster is clear as to that.

Further, Cook is not a good witness, even if Judge Cox did not impeach him on this question. So it will be seen that there can be no hiding behind the adjournment of the Grand Jury in September. Weeks before that it had been determined by MacVeagh, and Cook knew it, that there would be no use for the jury in the The belief new is that had the cases gone to the Grand Jury there would have been no bid found.
The Government counsel had satisfied them-

selves that with the usual examination of wit-nesses there would be no bid. There is authorinesses there would be no bill. There is audioutly for this.

About that time Cook wrote a letter to the foreign of the Grand Jury, asking that a bill might be found against Brady, without witnesses as to the main lacts, on the merest formal taking up of the indictment, which would be ready made in advance.

The foreman of the Grand Jury respectfully declined. No bills would be found after such a fashion.

The foreman of the Grand Jure respectfully decided. No bills would be found after such a fashion.

These things are interesting for their bearing on a subject which heretofore has had its chief interest in the supposed devitties of Brady & Co, and which begin to dwindle in comparison, if not on the merits of the cases.

Since no one has volunteered to furnish information why certain parties identical with the conspicuously alleged conspirators are not at any time or anywhere mentioned in the same connection. I will, to be more specific ask why Elkins, formerly a Delegate in Congress from the Territory of New Mexico, is not heard of. This gentleman holds, and for a long time has had with contractors and that sort of people, the same relations as Dorsey—only a little more soi.

It is to be observed, and it will be made to an It is to be observed, and it will be made to ap-

pear, that in this business many are called but lew are chosen. Dorsey is taken but Eikins is

Now, it is not maintained that this proves why Dorsey is prosecuted and Ekins's nistory, which may prove interesting hereafter.

There are others besules Elima whose favorite for President has been the same as Elkins's. They are not taken either. Why? Who is protecting them? If any one is doing it, will be be able to do it to the end?

ENGINEER STEINMETZ'S CRITICISM. Declaring the Present Brandway Tonnel

scheme Fattrely Impracticable. Before the Underground Bailway Commisstoners yesterday. Richard Reeves, a mas n and builder, testified that it Brondway should be tunnelled as is propesed, three fourths of the buildings would have to be Gen. W. G. Steinmers, civil engineer, and formerly an pervising architect of the Post Office building testified that, with the atmost precautions, the Broadway pavement was undermined in sinking the foundations of that uilting 30 test, and settled. In his opinion, no re ponsible contractor could have an estimate upon such pecifications as had been presented by the company now proposing to tunnel Broadway. The walls of buildings along the line would have to be underpinned where

ings along the line would have to be underpinned where the turnel execution went lower than the foundations, and where and or spicks and was encountered the fault lings would have to be shored up. Buildings would have to be shored up. Buildings would have to to take passession of for such perfects, and would be untit for occupancy at least a month, and rerinant longitude of the section of the state of the projectors. In the control the work would be 5020-a running foot of fills a foot more than the control of the projectors. In the state of the

THE NEW FUND FOR IRELAND.

place of Benjamin C. Wandell and Charles A. Planmer, whose terms have expired. The probability is that one of the nombrees will be a member of the foundy bemocracy and the other a Tammany Democrat. Among the Chunty Democrat who are nomed for the effice are Robert A. Van Wycz, Bechard Planazan, Edward Parris, and Robert P. Nash. The Tammany comidates are Andrew J. White Patrick G. Duffy, Joseph H. Miner, and Denis Quinn. Many positicians and last mich that that the Mayor's nominees would be Andrew J. White and Robert A. Van Wyck. Others say that ex-Justice P. G. Duffy and ex-Coroner Planazan will be nominated. Hon. Charles A. Dana, Editor of The Sun. DEAR SIR: I have received the following donations to-day for the Land League cause of Ireland: Julius Van Weiland ... Thomas J. Corbin

Yours respectfully. New York, Nov. 14. Joseph J. O'Dononum, Treasurer.

Another Handsome Contributton, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In response to your elequent appeal of the 12th inst, enclosed find my protest arainst the overshadowing slavery called frish landlordism in its present form. Yours, very truly, New York, Nev. 14.

The foregoing note contained a \$50 bill,

The Beason Why. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In re-

sponse to your query in to day's Sex: len't it rather queer that Wilham Purcell, Democratic candidate he secretary of State, has been v ted against because he is a Catholic, while Gen, there the Republican candidate for the some office, runs ahead of his treat because he is a Catholic?

Permit me to say that the solution is to be found in the fact that Gen. Carr was nominated not because he is a Roman Catholic, but because he is a gallant Union soldier, and has already filled the office of Secretary of State ac ceptably, while the nomination of Mr. Purcell, which was rought about chieffy through the influence of a distin guished ex-United States Senutor, was contrasedly due to the fact that he is a Roman Catholic. Doubtless some votes were lost by Mr. Purcell on account of his well known affiliations with Copperheadian during the war of the rebellion. COLD SPRING. Nov. 12, 1891.

A Missionary Enterprise. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are special resids for several hundred thousand of the educated and refined stris and women of the Eastern States to make their homes in Himory, Iowa, hissour, the various church organizations East, and be welcomed and received here by the same class of good prople a cierks, teachers, and in oil the various departments when shill and education are required. Such a missionary on terprise would largely tone up the morals of our Western States, and he worth more than five times all the gold and silver in the United States Treasury. The conserand in the States referred to and all the great West ; Coartinos, Iowa, Nov. 10.

The Irish Tongue. To the Engras of The Sun-Sir: Allow me

classes peaterday, reported in to-day's Sen. He, in common with a great many of his countrymen who are not frielt enough to be I rest in speech, to be under the excenecessimpression that the classes are compound of persons incurs representations to the examination of presents of fresh the fixed persons in fact, are the exception, not the rule. The present officers of the exercisions to the rule. The present officers of the exercisions to the exercisions of their lawrance to the exercision of the exercisions of their lawrance to the exercisions of the ex GEN. GRANT AND THE TRIBUNE

The Newspaper Attacks the Ex-President. From the Tolbung, Nor. 10, WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- It is understood

Washington, Nov. 9.—It is understood that during the President's visit to New York the new Cabinet was virtually arranged. It is no longer a secret in well-informed circles that the President has abandoned, if he ever entertained, the idea of making a Cabinet which shall embrace representatives of the different sections of the Republican party. He seems to have resolved to throw in his fortunes with that portion of the party which was defeated at Chicago, defeated in the Senate, and defeated in New York, and to make whatmay be designated as an out-and-out Grant Cabinet.

The state as new arranged, though subject to possible changes upon consultation with prominent politicians, will be made up from among the following: Mr. Freitighuisen of New Jersey, Mr. Folger of New York, Mr. Chaffes of Colorado, Mr. Filey of Missouri, Mr. Williamson of Iowa, Mr. Sargent of California, Mr. Howe of Wiscousin, and Mr. Linco n of Himos.

All of these gentlemen are among the ardent following of Gen. Grant, although his especial personal representative in the Government will be Mr. Chaffes, whose daughter married Gen. Grant's son, and with whom the General has intimate financial relations.

The Fx-President Defends Himself. From the Sunday Mercury, Nov. 13.

A reporter called upon Gen. Grant at his office in." Fort sherman," 2 Wait street, and inquired of him as to the truth of the story. The ex-President replied curtly, but indignantly, that there was "not an atom of truth in it." Questioned as to his rumored floancial relations with Senator Croffee, he said. "It is a lie."

A Republican who was with Grant when he first saw the article, and who called his attention to it, said to the reporter: "I asked Grant whether he had read a Washington letter in the Tr-binne which had reflected upon himself. He said no had not. I handed him the paper and called his attention to the closing paragraps as en bracing all that was of special interest. He said down, put on his speciales, lit a fresh cigar, and then began to read, letsurely, every entbracing all that was of special interest. He sat down, put on his speciales, it a fresh eigar, and then began to read, leisuirely, every line and word. I had always ound him a man whom nothing could disturb; but now, for the first time, I saw him upset. As he went on with the reading his face grew onle, his teeth were cienched, and his hands quivered with race. I never saw a madder man in my life. Three or four times he brought his great hand down heavily upon the desk before him, and decarred with noarse emphasis that 'It was a lie, every word of it.' After he had read the entire article he asked me if he might have it, but, changing his mind, returned it, saying he would buy a Tribune. I know the author and the source of his inspiration. That letter did not come from Washington,' continued the Mercury informant. 'I believe, myself, that limine wrote it.

lasked Gen. Grant why it was that the

"Here Grant's rage renched a high pitch, and his loot came down with a pressure that made the pens dance on his desk."

The Alleged Assassination Threat.

From the Training, Jun. 9, 1875.

Now that Kellogg proposes to decide who

shall belong to the Louisiana Legislature, and

is backed by the United States Army, might not

by five or six regiments of United States troops.

Sheridan, and remove all regularly elected

without fail, which, by the way, would be a great

Candidates for Police Justice,

Aldermen to-day candidates for Police Justices in the

place of Benjamin C. Wandell and Charles A. Flammer

Talking of an Election Contest.

In view of the fact that there will be a tie in the

Kings County Board of Supervisors after Jan. A between the Republicans and the Democrat, and that the Super-

visor at Large, who is a Bepublica, will have the cast-ing vote, the Democrate have under discussions plan to contest the election of J. W. Geiner, the Berublican su-pervisor elect of the Twenty-fifth Ward, on the gradient that his ballots did not specify in the caption that the licket was for supervisor of the Twenty-fifth Ward. The top of the ballot read. For Supervisor. We without anning

top of the battot read. For Supervisor. without naming a ward. The rival camidate was L. H. Vincent, who was badly defeated.

Mr. Fales's Glassware.

the late Samuel Bradtord Fales of Philadelphia, sester

day atternoon, 280 lots of glassware brought about \$2,700

Among the private brivers were Robert and Orden Goeict, W. L. Strong, John Debrot William T. Zebb, Francis Good win id Hartford, and R. M. Deberman. Of the pieces and a cit glass whisker just brought 50% a fish wase. \$42.50; a Vienna enomoded glass was, \$43.50; a Vienna enomoded glass was, \$43.50; a Dunch set from the Paris Ex ceition, \$162, and three Bokemian wases, \$403, \$73, and \$175 respectively.

Mr. Husted's Winter Quarters

Judge Donohue was asked yesterday on be-half of holders of \$558,000 of the \$708,000 receiver's cor-

the step to e nume James W. Husted in the recoverable of the Beckwary Beach Hotel. On behalf of ficing Y. Attell. Thomas M. Wheeler spointed that Mr. Husted was an atterly undit person for the receiverable, who had can the hotel for six weeks at a lass of \$57,377, 0, and wanted \$5.260 a month merely to protect the property. Decided was received the property.

Answering the Connecticut Bible Society.

The Committee of General Reference of the

norican little Society decided yesterday to issue a

statement contradicting in every material point the ar-tical men the occiety by the Contractions flitch benefit, by McLean, Secretary of the American lines benefit, acoust a letter rism T. F. Handy of a leveland, a fredire of Paster Handy, endorsing the articlement to be reside

Commodore Cooper Promoted.

Commodore George II. Cooper, the command-

meat the Brook on Savy Yard, was promoted to be a

Ever Admiral yesterday. The Secretary of the Navy has been puttioned to continue biles in communication. Navy Yard.

Marriage Insurance.

ALBARY, Nov. 14. Among the companies

linguisticles of association here to day was the " tioms Metual Association of the United States," the object of which is the "collection and assumption of a tract to be held and used for the mutual beneal and assistance of the motion of the collection which is the part of the p

Receiver of the Universal Life.

dustices.

The Hon. N. D. Wendell, State Teensurer, has been app anted receiver of the University for less a conceptual of this city.

To the Editor of The Son-Sire Do the

At the continuation of the sale of the effects of

blessing to the country.

not come from Washington, continued the Mercury informant. I believe, myself, that Banin wrots it.

"The correspondence has his ear marks throughout. It is evidently written by some one who knows something of the President's intentions and future Cabinet plans. Certainly the man who concorted it is thoroughly posted in State Department matters, and knows what missions and consulates are now vacant or will be available soon. No one except somebody who had to do with diplomatic matters could have inspired the tribune arricle. He was at the Filth Avenue Hotel the day it was written and the day it appeared, and this coincidence is at least remarkable. You see, Biaine wants his revenue for being forced to leave the Cabinet. I neknow edge, remarked Grant, that I have said that I wanted to see Biaine out of the Cabinet, and I do wish it. He is a bad man. He has shown himself to be unserupuloue. If Gen. Arthur wants to have the respect of the mass of the people, he cannot too soon rid himself of this demigogue. I am glad to know that he is to go, and I would just as lief that everybody should know my sentiments on this subject. Hetninks to take a double revenge for his dismissal from office by attacking the I resident over Grant's shoulders. This is his favority method of warfare. He never dares to speak out openly and boidly, but he crawls up to an enemy's back in cowardly fashion and stabs him from behind. The sooner President Arthur gets rid of such a man as that the better. No matter who succeeds him, a worse man cannot be appointed to the position.

"I asked Gen. Grant why it was that the Tribuse ient itself to such a method of warfare.

lad did not let this mishap hinder his diversion. He brought home a much larger quantity of the explosives, and kept them in a box on the roof of the house. A few days ago a roofer picked up the box, rub sed the powder between his fineers, and was blown into fragments.

-- Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen", will

Theatre in London by the company under the direction of Herr Angelo Neumann of Monies, who recently repre-sented this work with striking success in Berlin. Herr Wagner will himself superintend the rehearsals. The the tamous performance before the Emperor of Germany and other sovereigns at Bayrouth in 1876. The work will -Sir Garnet Wolseley has written a let-

ter in which he says that about 90 per cent, of the crims in the British army is owing to drunkenness, and that when the men are removed from the temptation of intext caung liquor crime is practically unknown among them. tio says: "During the operations I conducted in South almost exciusively of tectotallers. They had very hard work to do but grumbling was never heard from them, and a better behaved set of men I never was assisted by, a fact which I attribute to their being almost all total ab-

"I saked Gen. Grant why it was that the Tribune ient itself to such a method of warfare, Hesaili." That is the most interesting part of the affair, and I regret that I do not feel at liberty to speak of it just how. I can only do so in self-defence, as it involves others. This much I will say, however. During the past six weeks certain friends of the Tribune have been to me repeatedly to ask my good offices to interesde for them with President Arthur. These gentlemen said that the Tribune people desired to place themselves in harmony with the President, as they had been with Mr. Garfield. In case this could be done, they are ready to desert the itself Breed flug, and to give the Administration their most cordial and hearty support. It was a complete surrender—unconditional, indeed, All that they wanted was to be recognized at Washington—toat and a share of the loaves and fishes, I suppose. The details of this matter, if published, would be anything but agreeable to the paper that has lent its columns for Mr. Biaine's assault upon the President and myself, and if the attack is repeated they are likely to be given to the public." At this pent I seked the ex-President -There is a most disagreeable brigand prowling about in the neighborhood of Sinvens at the present moment. He is the chief of a band of mue, who have committed many atrocities, and is described as a vertiable gavage benet. Some interesting details res, ecting the recreations of Khakirdji have been given by an Leodikoni railway station the other day by arriving there with ut either nose or ears, having just escaped

horrible mutilation -Jemima Burke of Fleming, Ky., visited simultaneously by two suitors. Rorse and Thogers. Neit • was inclined to retire and leave the other alone with the girl, because both knew that they find alike come to pop the question. After two boars of commuta atting, Rowers remarked that a man was selling mondshine whisker in a lonely place half a mile awar, and me vited Royce to go and drink some. They went together and got the whiskey. Rogers then said he current he

President Grant better decide who shall belong to the next Congress, and enforce his decision commanded by that truthful and just man, Gen. members to make place for the Caseys and Dents? If he insists on fighting it out on this line some one will play Brutus to his Casar Mayor Grace will nominate to the Board of

> crayes fitteen to twenty bushole for one sown or burtyfive to forty bushels per sere." -Auriol, the celebrated French clown, whose death was recorded a few days ago in the columns f the Parisian press, was a man of remarkable contract, coluers, and ready wit. During one of his professional nurs in Russia he got into a terrible serape, from which, lowever, his presence of mind enabled him to extraction himself. He had been engaged, while at St. Petersburg, to perform at a private entertainment given b, a wealthy nobleman resident in the Basil Island. It was in the depth of winter, and the Neva was from heart. As foldered himself in his clown's costsine at his lodgings. wrapped himself up in fura hired a sledge, and started for his destination, instructing his driver to take the diori out across the river. Probably tempted by Auriol's custly pelisse, the driver, a tall, powerful fell- sailed om his perch, and, lesting fall the reins turn I t was his fare with menacing gestures. A moment's brutated would, in all likelihood, have cost Aerial his life. But he proved equal to the emergency. Thrus ind off life furt and revealing himself to his would be assumed at the matley garb of his profession, he spring out of the field and proceeded to execute some of his most unusual sambols on the ide. Paralyzed with terror by the profit. an apparition, the driver made one ineffectual attents to cross himself, stunnered termined, and, with no him-niced cry of "The field himself?" fell flat and the best upon his face. Without further less of time Autoil a on his fars, picked up the reins, jumped into the redsh nd drove off, ease and sound, to fulfit his can

men who pay the taxes in this cite ever dops have we civil or passes further or control of them ever dops have we civil or positive further control of them ever they would see for themselve after train of which for a few sagaration; the same trains to cheap men.

Saw york, Nov. 12.

BUNBEAMS.

At an expenditure of £10,000, under the Stock Protection act, 50,000 kangaroos and wallaby does have been destroyed in New South Wales in a year. -Dr. McCreery of Louisville believed that thoroughly acquired appetite for rum was incural

and therefore, when he found himself personed of one -A religious controversy at Nevada, Ia. resulted in the election of four anti-Christians out of the

six School Commissioners, and the Bible has consequently been excluded from the public school. -A New Haven young woman has twice postponed her marriage after the wedding guests had

assembled, giving no reason, except that she was not -The authorities of the city of Rochester. England, adopted a series of resolutions of sympathy beginns, arrowed a series of the death of Provident Gap-nell, and have sent a copy of them to Bechest r. N. Y., because of its being "a city in the U-ited States bearing

the same name" as their own in Begians.

—Alexandre Dumas, the elder, whose play of "Monte Cristo," after delighting a former generation is again drawing large audiences in Paris, will shortly have a statue erected to his memory. A committee was appointed with this object as 1 ng ago as November of last year, and 39,378 france has now been auto--Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of the West Ending of Yorkshire, the other day Sent for the whole of his tenants to Wentworth Woodhouse, his vers-

shire residence, and informed them that the whole o last half year's rent, now due and payable in a few days, would be remitted, none being required to pay any remi for their farms during the past half year. -A Boston man, who has been roughly traited by lawyers while on the witness stand, is selt-tained the question of a law to protect witnesses from in-suits of counsel. He proposes that when any subject af-fecting a witness's reputation shall be opened in cross-

examination, he shall be privileged to make a full expla nation of that matter, regardless of its relevancy. -The Mexican volcano, Popocatepetl, has are deterred by fear of robbery and morder. A correspondent of the Boston Herald put on the dress of a poor native and made the journey without hindrance. The crater is worked for sui, hur, and is a fortune to its ownser. There has been no eruntion of fire within a century,

but sulphurous smoke rises constantly, -According to lately issued regulations, the total weight of the clothing, his accouragements, arms, and ammunition carried by the German infantry soldier when he takes the field in full marching order will amount to sixty-four pounds; the man's clothing and immediate personal equipment weighing twelve pounds; his knepsack, with its contents, eighteen pounds, and the

remaining articles carried by him, thirty four pounds.

The French journals speak of Sarah that have ever been devised. She has had a complete new set made since she was here for the "Dame aux Camellias," and the lady who writes under the signature of "Etincelle" in Fisco says that " the dresses of "Fron From are perfumed with Paristantem," and that those o "Hernant" " sing in superb notes the great poesy that the brates in the heart of an amorous Spanish woman."

-A Cincinnati boy brought home some caps and fulminating powder from the freeworks factory in which he was employed, and put them unter his bed. His mother struck them with a broom while sweeping, and caused an explosion which almost silled her. The

like y to be given to the public.

At this point I asked the ex-President whether he had taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation. No. sir, he replied, with an companies that fairly startled me. Do you think I could do anything for a newspaper that could proposed my assassimation?

"Here Grant's rage rended a high pitch, and

would return to Jemima, as he wished to see her alone. Royce replied that he had a precisely similar intention. That made Rozers desperate, and he shot Royce bedeath.

-Lord Dufferin's prediction of "multiplying harvests and expanding pastures' for Manutoball already verified. The returns come from fitty once settlements, many of which are still sparsely peopled, and all of recent origin. There are 200,000 acres under cultivasheat. The wheat crop has been apward of twenty fire bushels per acre, and only in a few instances has the yield been so low as twenty bushels. In many the return has been from twenty-five to thirty per sore, and even uch flaures as 32 and 35 are quoted. The district of Portuge la Prairie, lying sixty miles due west of Winniper, the capital, and which has been settled for some time, returns an average of thirty-five bushes per acre over a total area of 12,050 acres. The highest jield, however, is from a settlement lying madway between Winnieg and the international boundary, where

Next morning the driver's corpse was found and and

stark, Iving face downward on the frozen been all Next. -The Monastery of Brany-Selo Las 16 cently been the scene of a remarkable tracited by a small community of cight aced manks cents them seives masters of the building wer ing its tonsities at their ener, when a partian annuymous letter dischaling the bricks attack, made their appearance at the month and domain led catrainse. The conters replical charge of musketry, which they kept up for an hour, when the soldiers broke in the chill shear force. Upon entering the sacred infound the monks tring on the sites steps to and foot, but no trace of the relates. Fi-promptly released from their hands, informati erators that the miscreams had prisonly of escape Birough a sobjectment passed half. the convent collars to a neighboring won! soldiers were something for the passage of a community fathers, on the postent of dozinal banks for their providential delicerance and attuined to the manastery, weinfrowis not liven having failed to done over the so and up two of their manher to request that Delices would continue it to meet them as the standard of the successful to to 8 for them, when chancing to somether the